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N. P. SHAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

Credit Mobilier.

Summing Up of the House Select Committee.

Expulsion of Brooks and Ames Recommended.

NO ACTION AS TO OTHERS.

Abstract of the Report.

COLFAX NOT MENTIONED.

New Facts in Colfax's Case.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Poland presented the report of the select committee on the Credit Mobilier investigation, which the Clerk at once proceeded to read. All the members implicated by the report were in their seats, Ames occupying his own seat. The Speaker took a seat on the floor of the House, the chair being occupied by Mr. Cox, of New York, as Speaker *pro tem.* The galleries were crowded with spectators, and the most intense degree of interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The reading of the report having been completed, Mr. Poland rose and said that the committee did not expect any action to be taken on the report until it was printed, and until each member had had opportunity of examining it; and did the committee propose to have a day fixed for discussion until then.

Mr. Brooks rose and said he desired to submit to the House, in reply to what seemed to him a most partial, unjust and persecuting report, two documents which had not been noticed at all by the committee. The first of these documents was the gross verdict of the action instituted by McComb in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania against the Credit Mobilier, in December, 1867, containing a list of the stockholders as long ago as December, 1867. Mr. Poland said the list was printed at length in the testimony.

Mr. Brooks—But it is not alluded to in the report.

Mr. Poland—We had no occasion to allude to it in the report. If it has any bearing on the case it will be before the House, because it is part of the testimony. I do not design to be led into a discussion now.

The list was read, the point of it being that Brooks's name did not appear as a stockholder at that time of the Credit Mobilier, and that Chas. N. Nellson's name did appear as a stockholder of 10 shares, and that this was the man who was appointed Government Director. Mr. Brooks also presented the power of attorney executed in Pennsylvania between the same parties, also ving the same state of facts, in respect to Nellson holding stock, and to Brooks not holding any.

Mr. Poland remarked that as these papers had been presented, he would ask, Shall, although the suit was entitled as of a certain term, all the evidence was that the suit was not actually commenced till the fall of 1868, and although the paper attached to some of the proceedings in that suit gave a date December 15th, 1867, as to the date of that shareholders' list, there was no question at all that one hundred shares were sold on the 26th of December and fifty shares on the 29th, of February thereafter.

Mr. Brooks remarked that a man may be the owner of stock long before his ownership becomes a matter of record. He called attention to the fact that on several occasions he had either voted against the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or had refrained from voting.

Mr. Butler suggested that the discussion of the subject should be fixed for Tuesday next.

Mr. Poland had no objection to that. As to the question of ownership of the stock, it was not considered at all that it stood in Nellson's name until the dates of the certificates. As to Mr. Brooks' vote in Congress, he (Poland) would merely remark that at one time the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier were divided in interest, and that Mr. Brooks's action on that point had been on the side represented by Durant, from whom he had received stock.

On motion of Mr. Poland further proceedings under the report were postponed until Tuesday next, after the reading of the gentleman's name until the dates of the certificates.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT.

After quoting the resolution under which they were appointed and acted, the committee give a history of the connection of the Credit Mobilier Company with the Union Pacific Railroad, by the Hoxie and Ames contracts, the facts in connection with which have been heretofore published. The committee then rehearse the proceedings of Ames in placing some of the stock of the Credit Mobilier and the difficulties which arose between him, Durant and McComb. Prior to the session of December, 1867, Ames had had negotiations with Congressmen, except Schofield. The committee say they cannot entertain any doubt as to the motive and purpose of Ames in contracting to let Congressmen have Credit Mobilier stock at par when it was worth double that sum. He desired to enlist strength and friends in Congress to resist any encroachments upon rights and privileges already secured, and his purpose to create such an interest in Congress with the stock as he avowed in his letters to McComb, especially in those in which he says he intends placing the stock where he would do the most good, and "we want more friends in Congress." Another letter gives the philosophy of it, as he says he has found no difficulty in getting men to look after their own property. The committee are satisfied therefrom, and from the great profits became known, that there would be danger of Congressional investigation, and for this reason when he dealt he did not fear any hostile legislation from. And the Committee believe Ames specially urged to secure the defeat of the efforts of the Washburnes of Wisconsin and Illinois to regulate transportation rates over the Pacific road and other measures, and they quote a reference of Ames to Washburne in one of his letters in support of this belief.

In taking evidence, the names of Senators were involved and that evidence was withheld from the House to the Senate, the committee consider their duties as to Senators to be performed.

The committee do not deem it their duty to make any special finding as to those not members of the present Congress, leaving that to the next House and country to judge upon the evidence.

In regard to members of the present House the committee proceed to state specially the facts proved by the evidence, which in some instances is painfully conflicting. Ames and Congressman Blaine did not take any stock, although recommended by Ames. Mr. Dawes received no benefit from his transactions with Ames than ten per cent. upon his money, and after settling with Ames had no further interest in the matter. The evidence relative to Schofield is rehearsed, his having that fraudulently gave the Credit Mobilier stock, not retained one thousand dollars in Union Pacific bonds, and other matters are unknown from lack of data, but since the settlement Schofield has had no interest in Credit Mobilier. Bingham's connection with the matter was settled by Ames retaining the thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock originally subscribed by Bingham, for such dividends upon it as Bingham had not already received. Bingham was treated as a total owner of stock from the commencement to take it, in December, 1867, to the settlement in February, 1872, and had the benefit of all dividends upon it. Neither Ames or Bingham had such records of their transactions as to be able to give the precise amounts of those dividends. The committee find Kelley, of Pennsylvania, had 100 shares of Credit Mobilier upon the solicitation of Ames, the latter carrying it for Kelley until the dividends paid thereon, and on the 23d of June, 1868, Kelley received $329 from Ames in a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms. Subsequent evidence was given of the sale of stock or bonds. In September, 1868, Kelley received $750 from Ames, which was supposed by Kelley and Ames to be paid out of dividends, but there has never been any adjustment of the matter, and there is an utter variance in the testimony of both as to what the transaction was. Subsequent conversation and negotiations between them are in evidence, but the committee does not deem it material. Relative to Garfield the committee find the same facts, as in Kelley's case, to the point of the reception of the check for $329. The committee do not find that since the payment of the $329 there has been any communication between Ames and Garfield on the subject until this investigation began, but a conversation between Garfield and Ames, and some conversation between them during the investigation, will be found in the reported testimony.

The committee state it appears Ames did not give any details of the transactions of the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Companies, nor did any of the parties know that the dividends would be paid in stock. The committee say the Credit Mobilier was a State subject to Congressional legislation, and the fact that its profits were expected to be derived from the building of the Union Pacific Railroad did not apparently create such an interest in that company as to disqualify the holder of Credit Mobilier stock from participating in any legislation affecting the railroad company. Ames asserted Congressmen, when questioned on the subject, that their ownership of stock would not interfere with their legislative duties. The committee, therefore, attribute it as to the Congressmen above named, that they were aware of those objects, and had any other purpose than profitable investment. It is apparent that those who advanced their money to pay for their stock present must the appearance of ordinary investors than those who did not, but the committee do not feel at liberty to find any corrupt purpose or knowledge founded upon the fact of ten parties holding stock.

It ought also to be observed that those gentlemen who surrendered their stock to Ames before there was any pendency of legislation on the subject, do not profess to have done so upon any idea of improperly buying it back, but for reasons affecting the value of and security of the investment. In this the committee believe they would have felt that there was something so out of the ordinary course of business, in the extraordinary dividends they were receiving, as to be referred to the testimony of suspicions, and this was one of the motives of their action.

The committee have not been able to find that any of these members of Congress have been affected in their official action in consequence of their interest in Credit Mobilier stock. It has been suggested that the fact that none of this stock was transferred to those with whom a sense of impropriety, if not corruption, was to be inferred. The committee believe this is capable explanation without such interference.

The committee, in referring to the apparent readiness of Ames to take back Credit Mobilier stock, state that the suit of McComb against Ames, now pending, if it should be decided against Ames, might compel the latter to refund such stock as was assigned him as trustee. None of the Congressmen above mentioned appear to have known of Ames's dealings with the parties, nor do the committee find that they had any corrupt motives in their dealings with Ames. Had it appeared that they were aware of the enormous dividends, and how their wants in the control, the committee could not acquit them.

The committee then refer to the liability of Congress to the Union Pacific Railroad, and say Congress never intended that the owners of the road should receive a mortgage on the road prior to that of the government, to raise money to put into their own pockets. The sudden rise of the Credit Mobilier stock was the result of the adoption of a scheme whereby the whole road was mortgaged to a contracting party, composed of men who controlled the Credit Mobilier stock, who contracted with themselves to build the road. The undue and unreasonable profits thus made were as much a fraud upon the government as if they had sold their bonds and divided the money.

The committee discuss at some length what should be the position of Congressmen in relation to subjects likely to come before Congress, they believing no member has a right to disqualify himself without some higher motive than merely to make pecuniable investments. This country, says the committee, is becoming filled with gigantic and powerful corporations, and it is notorious that in many of such corporations these influences are often concealed. Congress has the power to regulate the coinage, and legislate to a certain extent within a few years been brought under similar influences, bringing more discredit than these facts to justify.

The public belief is too general that the use of money to carry public measures is legitimate. No Congressman should place himself in circumstances of suspicion. It is of the highest importance that the National Legislature should be free of all taint of corruption, and equally important the people should feel confident that it is so. The people will not respect laws if they *feel* no respect for law makers.

The committee think that members in taking stock were not sufficiently careful in ascertaining what they were getting. The committee find nothing in the conduct of the above named members calling for any recommendations.

The committee say the cases of Mr. Brooks stands upon a different state of facts from the others. They rehearse at length the evidence, showing Brooks' efforts in the case of Nellson to hold a position on behalf of the road, and his operations with Durant, etc. After referring at great length to the evidence relative to Brooks, the committee say, without further comment upon the evidence:

The committee find that one hundred and fifty shares of stock appearing on the books of the Credit Mobilier in the name of Nellson was really the stock of Brooks and subject to his control, and that it was understood by both parties that Brooks had taken such an interest in the Credit Mobilier Company, and was so connected with Durant, that he must be regarded as having full knowledge of the relations between that company and the railroad company, and of contracts between them. He must have known the cause of the sudden increase of the value of Credit Mobilier stock, and shows large expected profits were to be made. We have already expressed our view of the propriety of members of congress becoming owners of stock possessing such knowledge. But Brooks was not only a member of Congress, but he was a Government Director in the Union Pacific Company. As such it was his duty to guard and watch over the interests of the government on the road, and see that they were protected and preserved. To receive such faithfulness on the part of the government directors, Congress very wisely provided that they should not be stockholders in the road. Brooks readily saw that, though becoming a stockholder in Credit Mobilier was not forbidden by the letter of the law, yet it was a violation of its spirit and essence, and therefore had stock placed in the name of his son-in-law. The transfer of the Oakes Ames contract to trustees, and the building of the road under the contract from which the enormous dividends were all derived, was all during Brooks's official life as Government Director, and must have been within his knowledge, and yet passed without the slightest opposition from him. The committee believe these could not have been done without entire disregard of his official obligations and duty, and that while appointed to guard the public interests in the road, he joined himself with the promoters of a scheme whereby the government was to be defrauded, and shared in the spoil, and in conclusion of the facts upon the evidence, the committee are entirely agreed.

The committee discussed at great length the jurisdiction of the House over its members, concluding that the facts in the present case amply justify the taking of jurisdiction, for the following reasons:

The statements of the matter upon which action of members was intended to be influenced was of a continuous character, and was as nearly on the subject of Congressional action as future Congress and as in the Fortieth. The influences brought to bear on members were as likely to be operative upon them in the future as in the present, and were so intended. Mr. Ames and Mr. Brooks, as both continued members of the House to the present time, and so have most of the members upon whom these influences were brought to be exerted. The committee are therefore of the opinion that the acts of these men relative to the matter in question are offences against the present House, and so within its jurisdiction upon the most limited grounds.

Two members of the committee, Messrs. Niblack and McCrary, prefer to express no opinion upon the general jurisdictional questions discussed in the report, and their judgment on the ground last stated.

The sixth section of the act, of February 6, 1853, in the following words: "If any person or persons shall directly or indirectly promise, offer or give, or cause or procure to be promised, offered or given, any money, goods, lands or tenements, or present or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation or security, for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever, to any member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, after his election as such member, and either before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, or to any officer of the United States, or persons holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under or in connection with any department of the government of the United States, after the passage of this act, with intent to influence his vote or decision on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may then be pending, or may by law or under the Constitution of the United States, be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, and shall thereof be convicted, such person or persons so offering, promising or giving, or causing or procuring to be promised, offered or given, and such member, officer, person or right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation or security for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever, to any member, officer, person or party as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding three times the amount so offered, promised or given, and imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years; and persons convicted of the accepting or receiving the same or any part thereof, if an officer or any person holding any such place of trust or profit, shall be thereby disabled to hold any office or place; and any person so convicted under this section shall be thereafter disabled to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States."

In the judgment of the committee the facts reported in regard to Ames and Brooks would have justified their conviction under the above recited statute, and subjected them to the penalties therein provided. The committee need not enlarge upon the dangerous character of these offenses. The sense of Congress is shown by the severe penalty pronounced by the statute itself. The offenses are not a violation of private rights, but are offenses against the life of a Constitutional government, by poisoning the fountain of legislation.

The duty devolved upon the committee has been of a most painful and delicate character. They have performed it to the best of their ability, and when the great profits became known, that there would be danger of Congressional investigation, the men upon whom he dealt he did not fear any hostile legislation from. And the Committee believe Ames specially urged to secure the defeat of the efforts of the Washburnes of Wisconsin and Illinois to regulate transportation rates over the Pacific road and other measures, and they quote a reference of Ames to Washburne in one of his letters in support of this belief.

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CASUALTIES.

Walked Off an Unprotected Bridge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOSTERIA, OHIO, February 18, 1873.

Last night, John Sanders, a prominent resident of this place, walked off the side of a bridge not protected by railing, falling a distance of ten or twelve feet, breaking three ribs and his collar bone, and otherwise seriously bruising himself. He now lies in a critical condition.

Boy Kicked by a Colt and Dangerously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, OHIO, February 18, 1873.

John Powers, aged six years, son of Thos. Powers, Esq., of this city, was kicked in the forehead by a colt yesterday, fracturing and depressing the frontal bone. Prof. H. C. Dayton and Dr. Ayres performed the operation for raising a portion of the bone, two inches by one and a half. The boy will not likely recover.

About a dozen cases of spotted fever are now in the city.

CRIMES.

Arrested for Poisoning Two Children.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—Mrs. Louisa Beckham was arrested to-day, on a charge of poisoning two boys, Willie and Fred Hudson, with gum candy medicated with white poison. The evidence against her is circumstantial but considered strong. She is thought to be insane.

The Ancient Accepted Scotch Rite Masons.

CINCINNATI, O., February 18.—The annual meeting of the Ancient Accepted Scotch Rite Masons commenced here to-day, on a charge of poisoning two boys, Willie and Fred Hudson, with gum candy medicated with white poison. The evidence against her is circumstantial but considered strong. She is thought to be insane.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

First Veto from Governor Hartranft—Allegheny City Legislation—The Allegheny Land Improvement Bill Virtually Killed—Bills on Private Calendar Passed—Bank Charters Reported from Committee — Pennsylvania Railroad Capital Bill Amended—Oil City Bridge.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 18, 1873.

SENATE.

The Governor sent his first veto message in this morning, on Senator Playford's bill, authorizing cumulative voting in Connellsville.

Senator Graham read an act relative to mechanics liens on leaseholds, and called up and passed Batchelor's bond bill, with an amendment by Senator White, to tax the bonds; also an act to authorize the city of Allegheny to issue bonds for the purchase of the gas works, which passed; also an act to authorize the city of Allegheny to issue water bonds to the amount of $150,000; also an act relative to paving of streets.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, asked leave to report the Local Option bill, authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to vote. Refused.

The Allegheny Land Improvement Company bill excited considerable debate, during which the bill was amended by repealing the charter to which it referred.

Mr. Lawson's improvement bill for Clarion river was called up, and Mr. Orvis and Mr. Lawson debated it for an hour. The bill was defeated.

The Senate amendments to the House bill authorizing the Judges to fix the salaries of tipstaves and criers in Allegheny County Courts were non-concurred in on motion of Mr. Ramsey.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The private calendar was taken up and the following bills passed:

Supplement to Wood's Run Savings bank.

An act incorporating the People's bank of Fayette county.

An act incorporating the United States Savings bank of Pittsburg.

Supplement to Wildwood avenue act.

Authorizing the levy of tax in Millvale.

Supplement to an act establishing a ferry at Freeport.

An act incorporating the Union Bridge Company.

Mr. Smith, of Fayette, presented the petition of numerous persons for the extension of the Luzerne road laws of Luzerne county to Fayette.

Bank Bill Reported.

The Bank Committee held a session to-day, and favorably reported the act incorporating the Fidelity Trust Company of Pittsburgh, the supplement to the Temperanceville bank, and the supplement to the Shoe and Leather bank.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Bill.

The bill of the Pennsylvania Railroad was amended, after recalling it from the Governor, to limit the increase to double the amount of their present capital stock.

Oil City Bridge Bill.

Quite a discussion took place on the Oil City Bridge bill. It was passed finally, with an amendment by Mr. Ramsey, inserting "from Petroleum street to Lincoln street."

Bills in Conference.

At the night session of the Committee on Banks, Mr. McCormick, of Allegheny, brought out all the Allegheny banks with favorable recommendations, viz.: The House Real Estate and Savings, the supplement to the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Wheatland (the Walter's bill), the Bank of Industry, the Pennsylvania Improvement and Trust, supplemental to Safe Deposit, and Mr. Boutwell's supplement to the Union Savings Bank, and an act to incorporate the Hoboken Bank.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS DISPOT, O., February 18, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railroad Company was held to-day at Mt. Vernon, when an election for Directors was held for the ensuing year. The following Board was chosen: R. C. Hurd, David Israel and Charles Cooper, of Mt. Vernon; Thomas D. Messler, Pittsburgh; Isaac Haxester, Millersburg, and Wm. M. Orr, of Orrville. Hon. R. C. Hurd was re-elected President. This road is being rapidly extended from Mt. Vernon to Columbus in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the New York Senate yesterday a resolution was passed for inquiry in reference to using money for the repeal of the classification act in behalf of the Erie Railway and in reference to a change in the officers of that company in March last.

Commodore Vanderbilt says the report that the affairs of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad are already in trouble is a mere fabrication, that the Presidency of that company had not been offered to him, and that they have nothing to do with the road in any way.

Simmons, the alleged murderer of Duryea, was removed from Bellevue Hospital to the New York Tombs yesterday, and will be showed his seventh.

Mrs. Smith, an occupant of tenement house No. 177 Sackett street, Brooklyn, left her two children locked up in a room yesterday alone. While absent the house caught fire and the children were burned to death. Mrs. Sarah Taylor was fatally injured in jumping from one of the windows.

The City Council of Macon, Georgia have unanimously rejected an invitation to President Grant to visit that city.

The fall of the drawbridge over the Cumberland river at Clarksville, Monday night, will not interfere at this freight or passenger travel on the Louisville and New Orleans. Trains will be sent around the break via Nashville and Memphis. An agreement in conversation with Governor Osborne he said the Legislature had denounced allegory opposed in Pomeroy, before replied "yes, but the old cuss will buy his way through. He said he might be defeated if balloting and contests he destroyed by fire. Some $400,000. Baer's three story building adjoining and several frame stores also were destroyed. Total loss $250,000.

Laporte's Hubbel's clock factory, at Forestville, Connecticut, was burned Monday night. Loss $40,000; insurance $24,000.

The steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

At a meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, Monday night, resolutions were adopted strongly favoring the Webb Line of steamers between San Francisco and Sydney, and requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the granting of all needed aid by subsidy to the present line.

The residence of Col. Samil. Vance, in Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $5,000.

No news of the missing Sitka steamers Wright or Vevata, from Assimation, now nineteen days overdue at San Francisco.

A courier arrived at San Francisco, from Ereka on Monday night from Gen. Gillem. Meehom told the courier he had no news, but he was incomprehensible, and if asked to go to his camp would go. The Modocs have a bitter feeling against Meehom and Applegate, and it is believed they will have nothing to go with them.

COOLIE LABOR.

An Act to Prohibit the Importation of Chinese Under the Contract System.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing in reference to the dissatisfaction growing out of the employment of Chinese laborers at Beaver Falls, in this State, says

Hon. William McClelland, representative from the Beaver district, has already presented several petitions in the House, very numerously signed by his constituents, praying Congress to "pass a law prohibiting any further importation of Chinese laborers under five years contracts made in China." The matter has been before the House Committee on Education and Labor for some time, and it is understood they had reported a bill prohibiting the importation of Coolies, which it is thought will break up the system of importing Chinese laborers. It provides that every contract for labor or service for a longer period of time than one year, made in any foreign country with or for an alien, any part of which is to be performed in the United States, shall be regarded as a contract for servile labor. Any person contracting for such labor or attempting to enforce such contract shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars. Parties who shall employ this servile labor are made amenable to the laws of the United States, shall be made the duty of each of the consular officers of the United States residing at the ports of China and Japan to see that persons emigrating therefrom to the United States have not entered into contract for the performance of servile labor in this country. The captains and owners of vessels who shall land or attempt to land this class of emigrants at any port of the United States shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars for each and every emigrant. This bill is intended to reach and, if possible, to settle the entire question of the importation of what is known as Coolie labor. The working people of the Pacific coast do not now stand alone in their contest with "cheap labor and the heathen Chinee." Petitions are coming in from all sections of the country similar in character to those forwarded by the citizens of Beaver county, and it is highly probable Congress will put a stop to the business by passing some such bill as that of Mr. Coghlin.

This country is the one in which the term "Congress" was first applied to a regular national legislative body, answering to the Parliament of Great Britain; for the United Kingdom of Great Britain *and* Ireland had no existence at the time the first American Congress met.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CREDIT MOBILIER REPORT.

GENERAL DISSATISFACTION.

Caldwell's Probable Successor.

Boutwell Has Not Resigned.

The New Spanish Republic.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1873.

The reading of the Credit Mobilier report to the House to-day was listened to with intense interest, not only by members, but by the crowded galleries. The leading man in this legislative comedy, Oakes Ames, occupied a front seat and was closely watched by all. He played the stoic to perfection, and judging from the expression of his face, it would have been supposed that he was the least concerned in this lengthy and spicy investigation. Brooks, wan, pale and debilitated by his recent illness, was anything but an indifferent listener. The result of the investigation gives great dissatisfaction. There is considerable disappointment at the resolution, and a number of members, after the reading had been finished, did not hesitate to give vent to their opinions in private. The omission to take some action with regard to Colfax is considered a very serious blunder. It seems to have been overlooked that Mr. Colfax is answerable in a great measure for the Credit Mobilier, in the event of unofficial conduct being proven against him, he can only be reached by articles of impeachment from the House. It is thought that had the committee not felt justified in presenting articles of impeachment, they should at least have given the testimony in his case, so that the House could have acted on it, were it thought necessary. The most recent development in the Colfax part of the late investigations makes it appear that his story, as given a short time ago, about the check for $1,000, was a pure fabrication. Examination within a day or two of Mr. Colfax's bank account shows that the Nesbitt draft was specially entered and received as cash. This fact created a great sensation, and the explanation given by Mr. Colfax provokes a smile. The resolution of the committee ignoring Mr. Colfax, and the report making no particular mention of the facts in his case, he may be considered as having eluded any further action. The resolution will be considered on Tuesday next, when the minority views will be evinced as to the votes of members. Should any one go back on Oakes at this juncture he will be considered disloyal to his party. It is well known he has been reticent, except where absolutely forced into giving testimony in answer to questions.

The Caldwell Case

will come up in the Senate on Tuesday next, and Senator Morton will urge its continuance until disposed of. Kansas politicians say if Caldwell is unseated York, who caught Pomeroy in a trap, will stand a good chance of election in his place. This proposition does not find many friends in the Senate. It is expected that the debate will not consume more than two days. There are twenty-two persons here from Kansas to testify in the Caldwell case.

Boutwell Has Not Resigned.

The statement published in these dispatches several days since that the President, up to that time, had heard nothing of Mr. Boutwell's intention to resign, is to-day confirmed by Mr. Boutwell himself, who authorizes a denial of his having handed in his resignation. The story of the resignation gained credence in connection with the sensational report from Massachusetts, and was quite plausible. Mr. Boutwell himself yesterday declined to admit or deny the truth of the statement.

The Spanish Republic.

In diplomatic circles, the new Spanish republic does not inspire much confidence. A short life is prophesied for this fresh attempt at republicanism. To use the words of a prominent diplomat, "Spain and republicanism means communism, and that cannot last long among any people." Judging from the late advices communistic movements have already commenced in some of the provinces.

Arrival of Indian Commissioners.

Felix R. Brunot, Geo. H. Stuart, Nathan Bishop and John D. Lang, members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, have arrived in the city on business connected with the interests of the noble red man.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1873.

THE POMEROY INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on the Pomeroy case this morning received an intimation that it was then announced that the committee would confine their inquiries to the transactions between Pomeroy and York.

Mr. Morton was then called by Mr. Simpson, who testified that he resides at Lawrence; is agent for the Kansas Pacific Railroad. On January 27th, 1873, Senator York invited him to meet at Simpson's office. Pomeroy was present. In answer to a question of that meeting as York described it yesterday. York sent to him on Wednesday. Witness went to the private room of York, and he showed him seven thousand dollars, saying he received it from Pomeroy. I asked him if he had told Pomeroy. He replied, I've fixed strugie over this thing." I think he said he had been playing over it. (Audible smiles). He was not right sure. Witness, before he left, informed the Lieutenant Governor to recognize York, if he arose. The Lieutenant Governor nodded. At the preliminary meeting nothing was said about opposing the recess, or the final disposition of the money received from Pomeroy. Whether the exposure should be made in the Senate or joint convention was not discussed.

Cross-examined—Efforts were not announced in the Legislature. His principal business at Topeka was to befriend Pomeroy and Simpson; had not mentioned the plan of exposing York to any one. Went to consult about it. The first time he heard the word bribery was in connection with Simpson. In conversation with Governor Osborne he said the Legislature denounced allegory opposed in Pomeroy, before replied "yes, but the old cuss will buy his way through. He said he might be defeated if balloting and contests he destroyed by fire. Some $400,000. Baer's three story building adjoining and several frame stores also were destroyed. Total loss $250,000.

Laporte's Hubbel's clock factory, at Forestville, Connecticut, was burned Monday night. Loss $40,000; insurance $24,000.

The steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

At a meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, Monday night, resolutions were adopted strongly favoring the Webb Line of steamers between San Francisco and Sydney, and requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the granting of all needed aid by subsidy to the present line.

The residence of Col. Samil. Vance, in Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $5,000.

No news of the missing Sitka steamers Wright or Vevata, from Assimation, now nineteen days overdue at San Francisco.

A courier arrived at San Francisco, from Ereka on Monday night from Gen. Gillem. Meehom told the courier he had no news, but he was incomprehensible, and if asked to go to his camp would go. The Modocs have a bitter feeling against Meehom and Applegate, and it is believed they will have nothing to go with them.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE

On the Pittsburgh and Erie Road, Near Garland, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GARLAND, PA., February 18, 1873.

At a late hour last evening a switch engine on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, drawing twenty-four loaded cars, collided with freight train No. 59, hauling about the same number. The collision occurred half a mile east of this place. It appears that the switch engine had been working at Irvineton all day, and received orders at night from John Scovell, train dispatcher, at Erie, to run to Corry, regardless of No. 59. After giving this order the dispatcher neglected to hold the latter, and the result was a collision, which occurred on a curve, with both trains going at from twelve to fifteen miles per hour. The running gear of the switch engine was completely demolished. The other engine suffered a loss of all the fancy work, and eight cars were totally wrecked. The train men saw the danger in time to jump off, but all were more or less bruised, one brakeman quite severely.

The Springfield *Republican* undertakes to show by irrefutable data that "no American, and perhaps no European, city has shown of late a more startling increase in its death-rate than Boston; and that, quite independent of the small-pox, this death-rate is increasing from year to year with great rapidity."

A Test Wanted.

Moved by the unsatisfactory and widely-differing testimony given in the recent trial for murder, in Boston, the *Transcript*, of that city says: "Why not test this blood-test by simple practical

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1873.

THERE is said to be no doubt that BENJAMIN YOUNG and his advisers are endeavoring to secure a new country for a kingdom, and it is intimated that negotiations have been set on foot for the exclusive possession of one of the Sandwich Islands.

SO INCOMPLETE and unsatisfactory was the investigation into the charges of corruption in the election of Mr. BOGY to the United States Senate by the Missouri Legislature, that even the leading Democratic journal of the State, the St. Louis *Republican*, calls for another inquest that shall be thorough and exhaustive. It is alleged that important statements made before the Legislative Committee were never allowed to see the light.

THE details of the two bills governing the distribution of the Geneva award, passed by the Senate and House respectively, are reported as being satisfactory to nearly all having claims to prefer under the conditions named in the award, except the insurance companies. Both bills entirely ignore these corporations, a fact which clearly shows the disposition of Congress in the premises. The chief point in dispute now is whether the claims shall be referred to a Court of Commissioners or the United States Courts. It is thought the matter will be definitively determined this week.

ALL THE leading *journals of the* country devote elaborate editorials to the new governmental venture of Spain. They are unanimous in the hope that the Republic may live, although numerous fears are expressed, lest the experiment should eventually result in Communistic anarchy and failure. One thing is apparent—the present hopelessness of peacefully re-establishing the system of monarchy. Unquestionably the Cuban difficulty and the Carlist troubles will seriously test the new form of government; nevertheless if it is allowed fair play the Republic has many chances of success.

THE judicial decisions heretofore rendered in the State of New York, that the public acknowledgment by a man of a woman as his wife, even though no marriage ceremony has been performed, constituted her such, and gave her title in his estate, have just been strengthened. On Saturday a woman went before one of the courts in New York city, and preferred a charge of vagrancy against her daughter, in order to prevent the latter from living with a man in an unmarried state. Upon the man, in answer to a question of the Judge, acknowledging the girl as his wife, she was discharged, the justice stating that such acknowledgment made them legally man and wife.

IT IS STATED, in a Harrisburg letter to a Philadelphia paper, that the liquor men of the State have raised a round $200,000, for the purpose of securing the repeal of the Local Option law; that enough votes have already been secured in the House to reject the supplement and repeal the present law, but that even if the House should prove reckless enough to do so, there is no present hope of the Senate concurring in such action. The same writer states that the Governor has been covertly approached on the subject, but has emphatically declared that he will veto any bill passed for repeal, for the reason that the people are in favor of local option, and he is resolved to respect their wishes. There is no reason to believe that the opponents of local option have made or are making any attempt whatever to bribe the Legislature; or that, if made, it would meet with the slightest success.

THE Boston papers predict excellent results from the opening of the Public Library on Sunday. Thus far the experiment is said to have proved an exceedingly gratifying success. The attendance has been liberal in numbers, orderly in conduct, and evidently in the main disposed to beneficial reading, the classes of literature called for being the popular magazines, the London *Athenæum* and *Saturday Review*, the English and American pictorials, the French *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and the scientific papers. The ages of persons attending ranged from sixteen to sixty, a majority of them bearing the appearance of mechanics, who thus disposed of their leisure in a manner not available during week days. There was no loud talking or boisterous behavior, nor did any of the visitors seem to be there to meet their friends or to make appointments, as the opponents of the innovation feared they would. It is sincerely to be hoped that these favorable auguries may continue.

A LAST assault is almost always the most desperate. The sewing machine ring has, it seems, pooled an immense sum of money to carry a renewal of their patents through Congress before the close of the session. If that body desires to stand well in the estimation of the country generally, it must set its face like a flint against the monopoly. The combination engaged in the scheme boast of being able and willing to expend several millions in obtaining what they desire, which is the extension of what is called "The WILSON Feed Attachment," for which the patent ran out some little time ago. They will leave no stone unturned to have it favorably acted upon, and if it be extended, its operation will be to drive out of existence every company but those of the combination. They will not allow others to use the attachment under any circumstances, no matter what amount of royalty may be offered, wishing to monopolize the whole trade. If the monopoly is defeated there is no reason why first class machines, which now cost fifty or sixty dollars, should not be sold for something like a third of the money, within a period of twelve months. It is a question of the rights of the masses against the greed of the already wealthy few. Let Congress stand firm.

IT IS curious to note the sudden interest manifested throughout the Southern States with regard to the President's proposed tour through that section, and to observe the remarkable change of tone and temper exhibited toward him by papers which, a few short months ago, accused him of being not only utterly wanting in very requisite for his office, but destitute also of every better quality of human nature. He is now no longer in their view a stolid, impassible soldier—a dull, wooden representative of an unscrupulous and corrupt administration, but a man of wise, generous and sympathetic spirit, to whose approaching visit they look forward with great eagerness, as presaging all manner of benefit to themselves and their portion of our common country. It is gratifying to witness these indications of the growing access of fair-mindedness and fraternal feeling on the part of the South. But the presence of General GRANT among that people will quite fail of its hoped for effect unless they, in turn, extend to the people of other parts of the country the cordiality and co-operation they ask for themselves. Heretofore they have been nearly as much mistaken in their estimate of the general character and purposes of the administration as in their conception of the personal character of the Executive.

THE strike among the Welsh miners still continues, without any present prospect of solution coming from either masters or men, each of which classes utterly refuses to listen to any one interceding in behalf of the other. Great suffering is occasioned by the dead-lock, and were it not for the charitable measures which have been adopted for the relief of the sufferers, a large number of deaths from starvation would inevitably result. Amid unbounded wealth for which there is a rich market, and to work which there is abundant wealth and labor, misery and want are staring the poorer classes in the face, and every day makes matters worse. A good deal of apprehension has been entertained as to the peace of the district in which this vast body of idle, angry and destitute men are collected; and care has been taken to have troops moved quietly to points whence they could be quickly conveyed by train to the scene of disturbances, if any occurred. As yet, however, although there is plenty of moral intimidation, there has been no physical violence, except in one or two trifling isolated cases. A movement is on foot among some of the proprietors to import Chinamen, for the purpose of offsetting the combinations of trades-unions and their wages strikes. The Welsh are said to be a savage race when roused, and it is not impossible that such a step might kindle the present passive sullenness of the strikers into destructive frenzy.

WE HAVE, of late, repeatedly adverted to the encouraging signs that presage a speedy restoration of our prosperous ship building days. Here is a fact which is full of significant promise. A short time ago two American iron vessels and one of wood were in the Delaware, below Philadelphia, where the ice was quite heavy. One of the Americans led the way and went through safely, as did all the Americans, while a British vessel, with plating the same thickness that of the American, was much damaged. The *Nautical Gazette* says: "The Britisher had her starboard bow-plate stove in, as by a solid shot; and the port bow-plate was broken its entire length. The Messrs. CRAMP made the repairs, putting on two Pennsylvania plates in place of the broken ones, and the captain carried his broken A 1 Scotch plates back to Liverpool. Unsuccessful efforts were made to secure these plates, the refusal to sell which is a fair illustration of English policy to conceal the failings of their materials of iron shipbuilding from the world." About a week later another British iron steamer was cut through by the ice in the Chesapeake. She was sunk, and had to be raised and towed back to Baltimore. Several iron plates were stove in, and a number of others were cracked. If these are specimens of English manufacture, it is not wonderful that we are underbid in the construction of iron ships. Vessels ought to be built to withstand the ice, and our mechanics have the iron to give them this power. Invention and machinery, wise statesmanship and business enterprise, may ultimately enable us to construct iron ships for British owners, in place of having our own vessels built upon the Clyde.

PALEYISM.

A distinguished clergyman, President of an Eastern college thirty years ago, used to deplore the favor with which PALEY was then regarded in this country. Of course his objection to PALEY was founded upon that great writer's moral system, which seemed to him wholly untrustworthy and false, mere *utilitarianism* in its most dangerous and *mischievous* form. The President declared *that the theory* which refers the character of actions as good or bad to their *effects, if* generally adopted and made a rule of *conduct*, could result in nothing *less disastrous* than a general corruption of *manners*. In practice, it was argued, no man is able to foresee the consequences of any act, either with sufficient certainty or sufficient clearness to decide whether the good consequences or the bad will prevail. Even the most sagacious inquirer, honestly seeking to apply the rule to an actual case must hesitate in arriving at a decision, and either hold his judgment in suspense or recur to another guide. But the mischief is that where decision happens to be most momentous, self-love and self-interest step in to prejudice the judgment and prompt a decision which seems favorable to themselves.

Though the foregoing statement does no justice to the careful and elaborate argument of the President, it may serve to suggest the substance of the criticism. The criticism and its author have lately been recalled in connection with the late scandals in Washington and elsewhere by one who fancies that in the prevalence of legislative corruption, and of sins against honesty among men from whom better things might have been expected, the legitimate fruits of Paleyism may be seen in their maturity, and that the foresight of the great teacher long since dead has been fully verified by facts.

Much might be said on the subject, of which we purpose to say but little. For one thing to assume the fulfilment of the prediction seems to make too much of the mere influence of PALEY. Of the Americans prominent in business or public life, who have within the last three or four years become unenviably notorious for lack of honesty, it is probable that few, remarkably few, rank among the relatively small number of college men carefully taught in PALEY or any other ethical system. Each may make inquiry for himself, and if the fact is as we suggest, it is certainly well worthy of attention and reflection. But apart from the truth or error of this remark, no teacher of morals, whether by voice or book, was needed to impress upon the American population moral utilitarianism in the form in which it prevails among us. Its genesis is, no doubt, correctly expounded by Mr. LECKY in his *History of European Morals*, where he says that "when men become united in very close bonds of co-operation, when industrial enterprise becomes very ardent, and the prevailing impulse is strongly towards material wealth and luxurious enjoyments, virtue is regarded chiefly or solely in the light of the interests of society, and this tendency is still further strengthened by the educational influence of legislation, which imprints moral distinctions very deeply on the mind, but at the same time accustoms men to measure them solely by an external and utilitarian standard. The first table of the law gives way to the second. Good is not loved for itself, but as a means to an end." (Vol. 1, p. 136.)

The author founds his statement upon observations in Europe, especially in England, but it is universally true. The moral effects are as natural and inevitable as the material and financial results of industrial progress and of the increase of wealth and luxury. Temptations multiply, and increased pressure is brought to bear upon principle in union with circumstances which weaken its power of resistance. In the United States the remedy for the practical evils of relaxed morals will likely be found in the publicity which for the present may have the effect of making the citizens of the great Republic *seem* worse, while they may be only more outspoken than others.

IN THE haste and hurry which usually characterize the proceedings of Congress during the closing days of its sessions, the lobbyists and *job-mongers* generally find their most favorable opportunity. The most objectionable and damaging measures may get through in the great flood which always marks the close of the short term, and hence the necessity of lynx-eyed vigilance on the part of those members who have the interest of the country and the welfare of the people at heart. During the present week another attempt is to be made to bring the bill for the retunding of the cotton tax before the House on a motion to suspend the rules. This gigantic fraud seems to be as hard to kill as a cat; probably for the reason that the ring in Washington for pressing the scheme is very powerful, and, if not wealthy, can at least be presumed to be very rich in promises; as their half of the amount, if refunded, would reach the enormous sum of some thirty-five or forty million dollars. It is certain that no honest Southern cotton-planter who ever paid the tax will deny that he added it to the price of the production of his cotton, and made the purchaser pay it to him when he sold the staple. As a general thing the planter sent his cotton to a commission merchant, who advanced the tax, and added it to the price of the cotton. In such cases the producer never paid any tax. Growers of cotton could send their product free of tax, under a permit from the Collector of Internal Revenue, to commission merchants or manufacturers. The manufacturer, also, in such cases advanced the tax, and added it to the cost of manufacturing his sheeting, shirting, yarns, or other cotton goods. In the end the consumer paid the tax. If the refunding must take place, justice can only be done by paying the amount of the tax to the unfortunate individuals who wore out shirts and other articles made from cotton. Let the conspiracy be squelched without mercy.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is fast becoming one of the most reckless and mendacious papers published in this country, not even excepting the New York *Sun*. In the course of some scurrilous strictures on a recent article in this journal concerning Vice President COLFAX'S vindication of himself from the charges of that feculant monster, OAKES AMES, the *Post* asserts that six months ago MR. COLFAX "flatly denied" being a holder of Credit Mobilier stock. Of course reference is made to his speech at South Bend last summer. The accusation against him, and to which he at that time replied, was that Credit Mobilier stock was *given* to him, together with large dividends, as the price of his vote. This was what he denied; not that he had ever owned stock or been interested in the company. He stated, in substance, what he has since avowed, that he was dissuaded from holding stock solely because he did not wish to be embroiled in a lawsuit, and not because he thought it wrong in the abstract to be interested for it. The only variance between his speech at South Bend, and OAKES AMES'S testimony, has been that relating to dividends, which he has since explained to the satisfaction of nearly all ingenuous and honorable men. It is easy to understand the reason of the *Post's* rancorous enmity against MR. COLFAX and his "defenders," but we respectfully submit that his name and character are in no danger of being damaged by the attacks of political defamers whose whole superstructure of detraction rests upon a wanton and wilful perversion of the recorded facts of history.

M. THIERS, fully satisfied of the importance of religion to the success of any government in France, has several times within the last few months, taken advantage of occasions presenting themselves to express his own belief in the cardinal doctrines of all religion, the existence of God and the immortality of the soul. Lately, in the Assembly, he announced that he was losing his scant leisure in the composition of a book in which he was establishing the first of these truths by argument. For the ceremonies of the church also the President manifested the most decorous and impressive respect, as opportunities occur in connection with the performance of the duties of his office. It seems, however, that from former negligence in attendance at church, M. THIERS is not so familiar as he ought to be with the ceremonies referred to,—of which lack of practical knowledge he lately gave an illustration which has caused a good deal of merriment among his laughter-loving compatriots, even the devout not refusing to be amused by the President's mistake. On occasion of the public prayers which were said at the return of the members of the Assembly to their duties at Versailles, M. Thiers was received with all the honors due to his office. A priest stood at the entrance of the church for the purpose of handing him the aspersorium or basin of Holy Water. But instead of simply moistening his fingers in the liquid, as custom required, the President, ignorant of custom and perhaps anxious to show his respect for ecclesiastical ceremonial, seized the vessel and began to scatter the water about him right and left, accompanying the performance with demonstrative signs of the cross. Having, as he supposed, sufficiently officiated in this manner, M. Thiers turned to the person next behind him, who happened to be M. Grevy, President of the Assembly, to whom he handed over the basin. M. Grevy, equally ignorant what to do with the vessel, kept it in his hand until he reached his place, when he disposed of it by putting it under his chair, where the sexton of the church, after considerable search, found it next day.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The people of the valley of Virginia are holding meetings to discuss the proposed annexation of the garden spot of the Old Dominion to West Virginia. The contemplated change of boundaries will make *the* Blue Ridge the dividing line between *the* two Virginias.

A single *county* in Massachusetts cleared more *than* $14,000 by her dog tax last year. *Why* shouldn't cats be taxed as well as dogs? They are as fond of chicken as dogs are of mutton, and they destroy many pet birds and other pets, a crime of which dogs rarely are guilty.

Ignoring tight-lacing, false hair and other manifest evils in the matter of female costuming, the Board of Trustees of Vassar College have decreed that the fair students of that institution shall no longer wear collars and cuffs.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the *situs* for the taxation of shares in National banks is the county where the bank is situated, and not the counties where the shareholders may severally reside.

In no year in the history of Chicago have so many new firms of ability and means established themselves there as in 1872. The population of the city is now at least 380,000; before the fire it was 334,270. In every department of the vast industry of the city there is an exhibit of recuperation and development which demonstrate that her prosperity is based upon causes far beyond disturbance by any calamity.

Mobile papers complain that several important industries are kept back in that city by a want of barrels, notwithstanding that Alabama has along its rivers as fine staves timber as grows upon the globe, and as fine hoop poles; and that staves and poles from these regions might be put down in Mobile at extremely low figures.

It is estimated that since the discovery of gold Nevada county, Cal., has yielded $195,000,000, and her mines are not exhausted yet.

At a recent fair in St. Louis the prize of $1,000 was awarded to a Mississippi planter for the best bale of cotton. The bale was afterwards sent to Memphis and won the first prize there. It subsequently appeared in Jackson, Miss., where it was adjudged the first premium. The lucrative bale was then sold by its owner for two and a half times its usual price. Its new owner now proposes to press its career of triumph still farther by sending it to Vienna.

A Michigan State prisoner has written a novel.

Oregon is grappling with the Indian problem in a practical sort of way. A grand jury at Jacksonville has determined to try the effect of civilized methods on the savage Modocs, and has therefore indicted several of them for murder.

Many of the mills and factories in Maine are stopped on account of the water wheels being choked with anchor ice, a thing of rare occurrence.

A young Boston girl is out in an advertisement for work. She says she has been educated in the best schools of this country and Europe; has a wealthy father and a good home, is determined to become independent of everybody and work her own way in the world.

California is now the leading wool State of the Union, and she exports about ninety per cent. of her annual clip of 25,000,000 pounds.

A man in Mississippi has found a tooth, the crown of which is nine inches long and the root of the same length, making eighteen inches in all. The capacity of the antediluvian possessor of that grinder for having the toothache must have been something wonderful.

An inmate of the Hartford (Conn.) Insane Asylum has just been discovered to be a woman, after having passed herself off as a man for many years before she became afflicted with mania.

Minnesota furnishes an item concerning a little boy who, while sleighin' down hill, was nearly slain by running into a telegraph wire, which had been brought just above the surface of the snow by a few days' thaw.

A negro woman who preaches at a church near Goldsboro, North Carolina, is attracting much attention because of her eloquent and fine delivery.

Bessemer's see-saw cabin to avert sea sickness is to be tried in the British Channel in a vessel now building.

The Senate of Tennessee has amended an old resolution requiring their sessions to be opened by a Christian minister. The word Christian is stricken out.

Among the officials who are to accompany the Persian Shah to Europe is his astrologer. He'll see stars enough to astonish him, and to complicate his calculations.

Voters in Massachusetts must still be able to read and write, the Legislature of that State having refused to initiate the repeal of the constitutional provision requiring of them these qualifications.

The people of Jersey City have hit upon a happy plan to extort from the authorities their just demands against the railroads. At a late meeting of citizens it was determined that they would pay no more taxes until the exemption of railroad property was discontinued.

The Boston *Transcript* knows a man who has not given his wife a cent for the last month for fear of being summoned before a Congressional committee on a charge of trying to influence her action by the improper use of money.

The total number of bills introduced in the House of Representatives during the present Congress is 3,950, and in the Senate 1,610. Perhaps not more than one-eighth of these will become laws—the remainder fall with the expiration of Congress.

PERSONAL.

It is stated that James P. Wells, the head and front of the American gambling house recently broken up in Paris, was, ten years ago, a minister in good standing, and had charge of a Massachusetts church.

Mrs. George Steffins, of Wilmette, Illinois, has been tapped thirteen times for dropsy during the last five years, and had over one hundred and ten gallons of water removed.

A Chicago paper eulogizes the one solitary street car conductor in that city who "keeps his face and hands clean."

Robert Kettle, a temperance missionary in Glasgow, left a few tracts with a young lady one morning. Calling at the same house a few days afterward, he was rather disconcerted at observing the tracts doing duty as curl papers on the head of the damsel to whom he had given them. "Well, my lassie," he remarked, "I see you have used the tracts I left wi' ye; but," he added, in time to turn confusion into merriment, "ye have putten them on the wrang side o' your head, ma woman."

It is announced in England, as his own statement, that the late Emperor Napoleon was born in the Rue Cerutti (Lafitte.) As all the obituary sketches of him say that he was born in the Tuileries, the correction has some historical importance.

Chief Justice Chase has bought an old historic homestead farm of some sixty acres near Washington, from which he often walks to the Capitol when the morning is fair, a distance of a mile or more. He is spending some care and cost in embellishments, and means to end his days in this quiet retreat.

Professor Hayden asks for another appropriation of $100,000 by Congress to enable him to continue his geological surveys up the Territories. The Professor gives up further researches in the Yellowstone country, owing to the hostility of the Indians, but decides to spend next summer in exploring the eastern portion of the Rocky Mountain range, in the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico.

The Sage of Concord was one evening discussing, amid a group of awe-struck admirers, some one of those little questions of philosophy, ethics and religion with which he is so delightfully at home—optimism, pre-existence, Pantheism, or immortality—when an orthodox young man presumed ventured to interrupt him, with a damaging scripture text, prefacing it with, "but, Mr. Emerson, Job says——" The sage turned his cold, wise eyes on him, and with sublime self-complacency replied, "It is immaterial to me, sir, what Job says."

It is now stated that Mr. Froude, the historian, who was somewhat roughly handled by Father Burke, is to write a series of historical papers for *Scribner's Monthly*.

Rubinstein has found a couple of remarkable pianists in St. Louis. At a private entertainment at the Conservatory of Music there on the 22d ult., the Kunkel Brothers played his "Fantasie" in a style that drew many exclamations of surprise and admiration from the grand artist. When they had ended their performance Rubinstein said to them: "Gentlemen, I must make you the compliment to say that this is the best two-piano playing I have ever listened to, and it is the first time I have ever heard my own composition performed, except when I myself assisted. You have given me a new and delightful pleasure, too, for I now can see myself as a composer as well as a performer." At his request the Messrs. Kunkel repeated their performance, and he advised them to go to Europe and give concerts.

The Act to Protect Miners, &c.

PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1873.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The bituminous coal field of Pennsylvania has been longer developed and more generally worked than that of any other State; but the quantity of bituminous coal in this State is less than that in Ohio, and far below Illinois.

The statistics of the coal trade published in the COMMERCIAL last month, gave as the total production of this county:

By river, 57,708,800 bushels;
By rail, 57,356,346 bushels;
Or a total of 115,065,146 bushels,

equal to almost 4,400,000 tons, of which about 2,000,000 tons were shipped down the Ohio river, and about 250,000 tons were shipped to ports on Lake Erie, while probably 150,000 tons were sent by rail to other points in the West.

There were, then, 2,400,000 tons sent to markets open to competition from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Virginia coals.

Pittsburgh coal cannot now be delivered on board of vessels in Cleveland harbor at less than $4 75 actual cost, without any profit to producer or handler, while the best of Ohio coal (from Straitsville) was delivered on board of vessels, in Sandusky harbor, last fall, at $3 75 per ton.

The lake ports of Erie and Cleveland took last year 550,000 tons of Pennsylvania coal, shipped to Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee and other lake ports. What is the prospect of increasing this amount, or even of maintaining it, with a difference against us in actual cost of over one dollar per ton?

The object of this bill is not to decrease the cost of mining; its effect is certain to increase it, and, with it, to stimulate the production of coal in other States, and discriminate in all the markets outside this State against Pennsylvania coal.

In this respect the bill should be entitled "An act to prevent the producers of coal in this Commonwealth from competing in the market with coal from other States."

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, pass this bill! Then enact a law that puddlers shall be paid the same price for burnt iron as for that which is properly balled; also that glass-blowers shall be paid for broken glass the same price as for that which can be used. Finally, that the farmer shall be entitled to the same price for his little potatoes as those which are full grown, and that the housekeeper must pay for strong butter the same as for sweet; and the people will "rise up and call you blessed."

For if he is a public benefactor "who can make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, surely he who can make that 'unercharitable' which cannot be sold, must be entitled to adoration.

Do the members from Allegheny propose to defy public opinion, and legislate against the known interests of their constituents to keep on good terms with the "Coal Miners' Union?" By their votes we shall know them. Let us have the yeas and nays, by all means, on this little bill. COAL.

STATE NEWS.

William W. Downing, Esq., died at his residence in Downington, Chester county, on the 13th inst., in his eighty-second year. Mr. D. was connected with one of the oldest and most respected Quaker families in that section, and was himself highly esteemed by the community.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the deaths of twenty-one persons—seven men and fourteen women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to-wit: Yamzin Peoples, aged 80; Ann Crawford, 81; Jacob Casselberry, 81; Mary T. Clark, 81; John Reed, 81; Rachel B. Krider, 82; John Beck, 82; Elizabeth Buffington, 83; Ann Kearney, 83; John Flynn, 83; Mary Simpson, 83; Frances Foulkrod, 84; Joseph Fox, 84; Jesse George, 88; Rebecca Dauman, 89; Anna M. Weber, 89; Ruth B. Jenkins, 90; Francis Gurney Smith, 90; Elizabeth Arey, 92; Margaret Baker, 92, and Sarah Pancoast, 92.

The Bradford *Reporter* is very indignant in its opposition to the new county of Minnequa, declaring that "the new county scheme is so well known to our readers that it is scarcely worth while to refer to it. The proposition to erect a new county is in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Constitution and an outrage upon nine-tenths of the property holders within the bounds of the proposed county."

Altoona has a sensation in which illicit love, exposure, attempted suicide, arrest, bail and flight are the main ingredients.

A boot-jack and some dirty collars were the booty secured by a Williamsport burglar, the other night.

The Muncy *Luminary* says: We have never been called upon to publish a sadder death record than that of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Dolan, in East Muncy. Three dead in one house at the same time is a sad affliction indeed, and well calculated to arouse the warmest sympathies of the community, as it did in this instance for the bereaved parents.

Garroters are operating in Erie, and very boldly, too.

Two men in Muhlenberg township, Berks county, were arrested on Saturday, and compelled to give $300 bail for trial, on a charge of cruelty to a dog.

A woman in Girardville, Schuylkill county, was drunk all last week, and during that time her two little children very nearly perished from starvation.

Thomas H. Chandler, of Kennett Square, Chester county, has, by the recent decease of a relative, fallen heir to $2,000,000.

"Cedarcroft," the residence of Bayard Taylor, in Kennett township, Chester county, is about being purchased by some Chicago parties.

A stock company for the purpose of manufacturing cheese is being formed in Greenfield, Erie county. The stock is nearly all raised.

An organ factory is about to be established in North East, Erie county. Thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed, and a large brick building will soon be erected.

A two year old son of Mr. Henry Graybill, of Maricita, Lancaster county, upset a cup of hot coffee over himself on Friday, and was so badly scalded about the neck and breast as to cause his death on Sunday.

Tidioute has no public library, and William T. Scheide, Esq., with a liberality worthy of all praise, has thrown open to the people of the place his extensive private collection of books, embracing over two thousand volumes in almost every branch of literature. These are available to all who may apply on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

A new Methodist Episcopal church at Wilmore, Cambria county, was dedicated on Sunday. The Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing, of this city, officiated.

OHIO NEWS.

Some graceless scamps are poisoning the chickens in Dresden and vicinity.

A colored man named Frank Jackson, left Akron a few days since, for Richmond, Va., taking with him a little son of Mrs. Randolph, also colored, much to the sorrow of the latter.

The Geauga *Republican* says that Thomas Childs, as administrator of William B. Childs, the eldest of the two children, the sad circumstances of whose deaths at Chardon we published last week, has commenced an action against W. C. Parsons, druggist, of that place, and George R. Stephenson, his clerk, claiming damages in the sum of $5,000.

The Guernsey *Times* says a little daughter of Z. E. Burt, of Cambridge, was bitten on the nose by a rat some time since. The wound healed over and was regarded well, but has since broken out again and become very serious, the part being frightfully swollen. It is now considered in a fair way to recover.

The Mt. Vernon *Banner* says Mrs. Sarah Kirby, a much respected widow lady, of Pike township, died very suddenly at her residence on Thursday last. She had been in the enjoyment of good health, and while walking about the house attending her duties, fell dead upon the floor. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

John Feathermore, of Dayton, has become insane in brooding over his discharge from Johnson's iron foundry. He was discharged on account of short work. Feathermore has a wife and two children.

The venerable Mrs. Polly Johnson, relict of the late Col. John Johnston, many years Indian agent at Piqua, died on Thursday, at the residence of her daughter, in Middletown, Montgomery county, aged ninety years.

A Wheeling company is about to commence the erection of a large nail mill in Salem at a cost of $100,000, employing seventy-five hands.

Orders on the City Treasurer of Youngstown are now worth more than bank deposits—they draw eight per cent. interest, while deposits in bank draw but six.

A car load of tourists to California is being made up at Alliance. The round trip to cost $183.

The latest phase of servant-galism was developed in Cleveland. A lady in that city advertised for "help," and among those who applied was one who subjected the advertiser to a severe catechising as to the desirability of the situation offered. The questions were all satisfactorily answered, until the young woman inquired how many times a week the man of the house changed his shirt. The lady of the house was obliged to give it up, and the visitor departed without an engagement.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The students of Starling Medical College, in this city, have an excitement over the adventures of one Chidester, who came here to complete a medical education, leaving a wife in Pennsylvania, and amused himself while here by seducing a young lady under promise of marriage, and working an abortion on the person of another to serve a male associate. When confronted with these grave charges by the Faculty of the college, and given a chance to disprove them, he took the hint and left for parts unknown, going, it is said, in the direction of Cincinnati.

The Republicans of Wayne county will hold their annual celebration of Washington's birthday on Friday evening, 21st inst. Fred. Douglass, Alphonso Hart and other distinguished orators are expected to be present. The order of exercises will include speeches, music, supper and a dance.

The Tonic of the Period.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all the varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE
Centaur Liniment
Has cured—does cure, and will cure more cases of Rheumatism—stiff joints, swellings and lameness upon man and beast in one day, than all other articles have in a hundred years. One says: "I have not held a pen in seven months—now I am all right." Another, that "The Centaur Liniment cured a frightful burn without a scar;"—another, "It restored to use a hopelessly lame horse, worth four hundred dollars," etc. Try it once. It is a wonderful thing.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

FOR FAMILY USE.
THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

DRY GOODS.
Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell AND Co's
Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nonsuch Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

A Rare Chance.
Valuable Lease For Sale.
FOUR YEARS' LEASE, GOOD-WILL, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES,
OF THE
Shakspeare House
AND
GARDENS,
PENN AVENUE, EAST LIBERTY.
The House contains Twenty-three Furnished Rooms. The Bar is handsomely fitted up.
Good Stabling and Sheds on the premises.
A tached to the House are two and a half Acres of Ground, handsomely laid out and containing
Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery.
The House is now doing a good business, and is a favorite resort.
Will be sold low. For full particulars apply to
WALTER F. AUSTIN,
116 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Children's Furs.
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
R. H. PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
ALBERT J. SCHWARTZ,
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
No. 143 LIBERTY AVENUE,
PMW OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
For Ten Days.
A. D. McKee, in order to make room for
SPRING STOCK,
Will Close Out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next Ten Days the balance of Stock on hand of
Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Shawls, Alpacas,
Cassimeres,
Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.
As all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure Bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
ARE NOW OPENING
New Spring Goods
AT
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
BLACK ALPACAS
Rich good value, at 25, 30, 37, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 75 cents. We claim that our Alpacas cannot be surpassed for brilliancy of color, finish, weight or price in this country.
WHITE ALPACAS
Same grade of goods as our Black, at 37, 50, 65, and 75 cents. Extra good value.
BLACK SILKS.
We invite special attention to our BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT, with a fine range of prices and superiority of quality cannot be surpassed.
Also, New Styles and Colorings in
SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
SILK MIXED POPLINS,
CHENE MOHAIR,
PLAIN ALPACAS AND POPLINS,
ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
GREEN and BLACK STRIPED POPLINS,
BLACK AND WHITE POPLINS,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
WHITE GOODS.
We are now opening a line of White Goods of our own importation, consisting of best makes of Jaconets, Nainsooks, Spot Swiss, Striped Swiss, Striped Nainsooks, White P. K., Victoria Lawn, &c., &c., to which we invite the attention of both Wholesale and Retail Buyers, as the assortment is very complete, and we guarantee prices as low as any New York quotation.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Table Linens, Damasks, Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Ticklings, Furniture Checks, &c., at Low Prices.
We are receiving and opening NEW GOODS every day, thus keeping our Stock always full, fresh and complete.
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FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

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GILL & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
New, Large and Elegant Four-Story IRON FRONT WAREHOUSE,
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PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising the several Lines of Steamers sailing from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 18, 1873.

The topic of most interest now discussed in business circles is the loss of property by the flood in the Monongahela river. As more reliable returns come in the "wreck of matter," the losses are diminished. One gentleman put down as loser of five boats reports two of them safely moored; other cases of the kind are turning up, so that individual losses will be diminished, although the total loss will foot a large figure.

Had the flood occurred on any day but Sunday, more efficient service could have been rendered by the steamers; as it was, masters and pilots were all at home, out of reach of messengers, leaving the fleet unmanned, and unable to render any service. The destruction of actual value will be felt severely by the boatmen when their notes mature which have been given for the coal now lost, especially as they never carry any insurance against such accidents. In the case of the steamers, however, the insurance companies will have to bear the heaviest burdens, distributing their losses among their policy holders, where it will be less felt. The destruction of actual values is none the less, however, the community being now just so much poorer than before the flood by the amount of the valuable product of labor taken from the total wealth of the community.

It might be well for the gentlemen who preach an increase of greenbacks by the government to ponder the problem as illustrated by these losers. Had $500,000 of legal tender notes been destroyed the individual would have been just so much poorer, yet the actual wealth of the country would not be diminished by a single cent. Should we have the government issue greenbacks in amount equal to the losses sustained by the coal trade, and make up to each man his losses, the individual would be as well off as before, yet such issue would not restore to the aggregate wealth of the country a single cent, of the value destroyed. The community would be just so much poorer notwithstanding the new issue of greenbacks. *Hic fabula docet, et cetera.*

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅛	116⅛
10-40s	114¼	114¼
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½	113½
Central Pacific 6-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼	114¼
Central Pacific 6-20s, January and July, 1868	116¼	116¼
Currency Sixes	117½	118

—It seems now certain that we are to have a new Secretary of the Treasury, as Mr. Boutwell will resign in order to become a candidate for the Senate from Massachusetts. His history as a financial officer is a proof that the influence of the Secretary of the Treasury, if he have a strong will and defined ideas, cannot easily be exaggerated. Mr. Boutwell is an astute and experienced politician, a graduate of the House of Representatives, and a gentleman of wide personal connections with public men, and he has managed, with very little actual sympathy with his views in Congress, with still less in the country, to fix his policy very firmly upon the government. We now require a Secretary who, with equal ability to command influence for his opinions, has opinions more sound in their character, and more in harmony with those of the business community. We want one who will throw the weight of the Treasury Department in the scale on the side of free banking as against the arbitrary and vicious restrictions now imposed, who will not be afraid to trust the business men of the country to say, through the banks, how much perfectly secure currency they will be able to use profitably, and who does not regard it impossible that any one man can regulate the volume of the currency safely or without vastly appalling peril. Moreover, it is desirable that we should have a Secretary of the Treasury possessed with a well-grounded distrust of our present system of currency, and anxious to return, as soon as practicable, to the re-establishment of the currency of all the world besides. If, in addition to these qualifications, the new Secretary appreciates and has a practical desire to co-operate in the President's efforts to reform the civil service, the country will have great cause to be satisfied with the change.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 18, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Gold, Clearing Val	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Gold, Interest	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Gold, Mail	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Adams Express	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Alton	115	115	115	115	115
American Express	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
United States	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
New York Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Erie	25	25	25	25	25
Erie, preferred	78	78	78	78	78
Harlem	133	133	133	133	133
Harlem, preferred	125	125	125	125	125
Michigan Central	108	108	108	108	108
Ft. Wayne	93	93	93	93	93
Northwestern	81	81	81	81	81
Northwestern, preferred	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
New Jersey Central	103	103	103	103	103
St. Paul	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
St. Paul, preferred	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Pittsburgh	90	90	90	90	90
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90	90	90	90	90
Cleveland & Toledo	103	103	103	103	103
Cincinnati & Indianapolis	40	40	40	40	40
Chicago & Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & Alton	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & Alton, preferred	115	115	115	115	115
Terre Haute	30	30	30	30	30
Terre Haute, preferred	40	40	40	40	40
Ohio & Mississippi	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Ohio Central	18	18	18	18	18
Illinois Central	118	118	118	118	118
Union Pacific	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Central Pacific	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Union	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Adams & Lackawanna	100	100	100	100	100
Hartford & Erie	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Hawkers' Bills	109	109	109	109	109

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114⅛@114⅜.

NEW YORK, February 18, 1873—P. M.

MONEY.

Money active and close most of the day, call loans ranging from 1-32 to 3-32 until near the close, when it became apparent that the bears were tired of operation and the rate fell to 7 per cent. gold.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange steady at 109¾@109.

GOLD.

Gold advanced to 114⅞, but fell to 114⅜, closing at 114⅜@114⅝. Loans 6@7 per cent. for carrying, and 1 per cent to flat for borrowing. Clearings $70,000,000. Treasury disbursements $83,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments opened firm, but closed a trifle lower but steady.

U. S. coup 1881	120	5-20s, 1867	116¾
5-20s, 1865	115¾	5-20s, 1868	116¾
5-20s, 1864	115¾	New 5s	113¾
5-20s, 1865	115¾	10-40s	114¼
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds very dull.

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, old	45
Tennessee, 6s, old	73½	North Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	73½	North Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks quiet. The fluctuations were generally small, and outside of Western Union were confined to 1¼ per cent. Business was most important in Western Union and Erie. The market closed quiet but steady.

Canton	100	St. Paul pref	74
Western U. T. Co	93½	do pref	92
Quicksilver	45	do pref	93
Adams Express	91⅝	Fort Wayne	90
Wells, Fargo & Co	85	Terre Haute	30
American Express	68½	do pref	40
U. S. Express	54	Chicago & Alton	115¾
Pacific Mail	72¾	do pref	120
New York Central	103⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅝
Erie	25	Ohio Central	18
do preferred	78	Burlington & Quincy	118
Harlem	133	Lake Shore	90
do preferred	125	Panama	41½
Michigan Central	108	Illinois Central	118
Ft. Wayne	93	Union Pacific	34¼
Northwestern	81	Central Pacific	104⅝
do preferred	91¾	Union	104⅝
Rock Island	110⅛	Hawkers' Bills	109

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 78 cars to arrive, 1,564 head; market for shade 4 @25 head; market active at 4¾ @5 for shade on sales; closing prices; ruling of work super or in quality to any rec ived since January 1st; about 1,200 head close out of sales 258 lbs each steers, 1,056 to 1,571 lbs, at $5 25@5 50; 63 choice Illinois steers, 1,200 lbs, at $5 40; 223 Missouri steers, 1,251 to 1,356 lbs, at $5 25@5 50; 119 Ohio steers, 1,097 to 1,316 lbs, at $4 75@5 50; 18 Ohio heifers 1,050 lbs, at $4 60; 117 Ohio cows, 1,225 lbs, at $3 37½; 14 do bull, 1,188 to 1,462 lbs, at $3 25@4 40; 18 Michigan, 1,050 lbs at $4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,840 head; total for the week 5,220 head; market not fairly opened. Hogs—Receipts to-day 56 loads, total for the week 14,800 head; market slow at $4 25@5 20; sales 1,200 Illinois and Ohio hogs, 120 to 220 lbs, at $4 85@5 20.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—Cotton steady, with a moderate demand; low middling 13½c. Flour dull and weak; prices unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; No. 2 red fall for cash or March $1 09 bid; $1 09¼ asked; April $1 09¼ bid; $1 09¾ asked; May $1 09¾ bid; $1 10 asked. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 37½c bid; 38c asked; March 37½c bid; 38c asked; April 38c bid; 38½c asked; May 39c bid; 39½c asked. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed 29½c bid; 30c asked; March 29½c bid; 30c asked; April 30c bid; 30½c asked; May 30½c bid; 31c asked. Rye dull; No. 2, 62½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Mess pork dull and prices have declined; sales at $12 90 seller March; $13 00 seller April. Lard dull and prices declined; steam 7½c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; shoulders 4¼@4¾c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 6¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams 12½@13c. Lard firm; good 7½c. Hogs higher at $4 85@5 20. Cattle active but unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—Bagging quiet at 12a 14c. Cotton quiet and nominally 13c. Flour firmer; extra family $7 50; A No. 1 $8 25. Wheat easier at $1 21@1 30. Corn active at 43@45c. Oats active at 32@35c. Rye easy at 80@85c. Provisions strong, with an upward tendency. Mess pork $12 75. Bacon—Shoulders 5¼@5½c; clear ribbed sides 7¼@7½c; clear sides 8c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 7c. Lard—Sales 8½@8¾c. Whisky steady at 88@90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 18.—Flour dull; western superfine $5 25@5 75; extra $7 00@7 50. Wheat steady; western red $1 05@1 09; amber $2 00@2 10. Corn dull; mixed western 41c; white 48@50c. Mess pork steady at $14 00@14 75. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5½c; rib sides 6½c; clear sides 7¼@7½c. Bacon unchanged. Hams 12½@13c. Lard 8c. Whisky steady at 88@90c. Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky dull at 87c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—Corn—White firmer at 90c. Bran firmer at $1 40. Hay dull and lower; prime $20; choice $18. Pork declined; new $14 50. Dry salt meats easier at 6¾@7¼@8c. Bacon easier at 9½@9¾c. No shoulders. Hams 13½@14½c. Lard dull; tierce 8¾@9c; keg 9¾c. Sugar firmer; fair to fully fair 7¾@8c; prime 9¾@9¾c. Other articles unchanged.

Watertown Live Stock Mar et.

WATERTOWN, Mass., February 18.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 334 head; prices remain the same as those of last week; sales of choice at $10 25@11 00; extra $9 75@10 25; first quality $9 25@9 50; second $8 75@9 00; third $8 00@8 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,160 head; stock in large supply; sales in lots at $2 25@5 00 each; extra $5 50@5 75.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 18.—Cotton—Demand light but holders firm; low middling 18½c. Flour—Demand fair and market firm; choice family $7 50. Wheat $1 05@1 90. Corn 58c. Corn meal $2 30. Provisions firm. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 8c. Lard 8¼@8¾c. Country bacon 7¾@8c. Hogs $4@5.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—Flour dull and declining; Ohio and Indiana family $6 @6 75; red dull; red $1 90; No 1 spring $1 25@1 77. Rye steady at 86@90c. Corn firm; yellow 51c; white 48@49c. Petroleum steady; refined 19½@19¾c spot; crude 14½c. Whisky 92c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand at 60c. Hay scarce at $20. Bran dull at $22. Bulk meats—Demand good at 5½,7¾@8¾c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 18.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 27; No 1 do $1 23; amber do $1 20@; No 1 red $1 21. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed, spot, 39¾c; extra white do; yellow do; low mixed 39¼c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 state 29½c; dressed hogs $5 25@5 50. Mess pork held at $13 25@13 50.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and market unsettled; No 1 spring $1 09; No 2 do $1 02; rejected $1 00; and prices declined; No 2 $1 02. Corn in fair demand, but market high mixed, spot, 39¾c; extra white do; yellow do; low mixed 39¼c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 state 29½c; dressed hogs $5 25@5 50. Mess pork held at $13 25@13 50.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull; No 1 red held at $1 20; No 2 do $1 05. Oats quiet; No 1 state 29c. Refined Pennsylvania quiet but firm; car lots 16½c; trade lots 18@20; Ohio oil, legal test, 15½@16c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., February 18.—Market quiet an unchanged in every respect.

RIVER NEWS.

KENTUCKY RIVER is on a high.

THE banks of the lower Mississippi are all overflowed.

THE Tennessee river is now higher than the great flood of 1867.

THE Utah arrived at Little Rock with 900 bars railroad iron for the Cairo and Fulton Road.

THE ice in the Mississippi from Alton up continues firm, and affords free bridges at all the towns.

THE amount of coal lost in this neighborhood has been estimated at about 500,000 bushels.

THE coal fleet is again on the move. The boats and their tows will soon be going down the Ohio.

THE ice at De Witt, Mo., where the Muscatine lies is just quite solid. The boat is being cut out by her crew.

A MAN, name unknown, fell overboard from one of the Warner's barges, below Evansville, Saturday, and was drowned.

THE mail packet E. Bennett, Capt. Carmack, takes her departure this day at 8 A. M. There will also be a boat at 5 P. M.

THE James R. Rankin was sold by the United States Marshal at Evansville, Saturday, to Thomas & Cox, for $6,050.

THE new steamer Emma Graham, Captain Williamson, takes her departure for Cincinnati on Thursday, positively.

THE marks last evening indicated seventeen feet and falling from the head waters to the mouth. Trade in the landing was active.

THE only arrivals since our last was the Emperor from Cincinnati and the Carrie Brooks from Wheeling. The latter returns this day.

THE towboat White made the run to Cincinnati with ten barges of coal in two days and seven hours running time. Give her the horns.

THE fair famed packet Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, takes her departure this day, positively, for Cincinnati and way points. Passengers can rely on this.

AT Evansville, Saturday, the United States Marshal sold the sunken steamer Commercial to Buffington, Jr., for $125. The boat is entirely under water at of her wheel.

THREE hundred and eighty-seven shares of the John B. Maude Transportation Company were sold to Captain Alf Grissom Friday, for $28,000, and he went out on that boat as clerk. The Maude remains in the Memphis and New Orleans trade.

THE contract for the transportation of government supplies for the Western forts, etc., has not been awarded. The competition is causing a good deal of ill feeling between some of the bidders, and some Credit Mobilier operations on a small scale are being divulged.

CUMBERLAND RIVER is still rising, and a freshet is apprehended. Portions of the low ground of Nashville are already submerged, and many families are likely to be driven from their homes. There is likely to be thirty or thirty-five feet of water on Harpeth Shoals.

In the case of John A. Williamson, et al., owners of the steamboat Edinburgh, vs. Hespia Mudge, before Judge Tilden and a jury, an action to recover $1,000 for breach of contract to ship freight on the plaintiff's boat, mention of which was made in Saturday's paper, a verdict was returned for $501.

We find the following in the St. Louis *Democrat*, of Saturday:

Richard Fletcher died in Little Rock, Ark., last Wednesday. He was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., in the year 1796. The deceased, from 1811 to 1818, resided with his father, on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and engaged in keel boating—moving families down the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi, and bringing back salt, iron, etc. He arrived in Little Rock in 1825, when the town consisted of about six houses. He selected a home about five miles below Little Rock, and opened up a fine farm, which he owned to the day of his death, a period of forty-seven years. It is now one of the finest plantations on the river.

THE Shreveport *Southwestern*, of the 9th inst., says: The last steamers which left our wharf took cotton at $2 50 per bale to New Orleans. Freights by the Wolf from Cairo were $1 per cwt., and $1 50 per barrel dcbri. From Cincinnati, by the Scullinger, the rates were from $1 25@1 50 per cwt., and $1 per barrel for flour.

THE Pomeroy *Telegraph* says: The steamer Mattie Roberts, on her downward trip on Monday, had to lay up at Syracuse, and wait until Tuesday morning for coal to be dug before she could go on to the end of her trip. It so happened that there was not a bushel of coal on the barges usually kept in waiting for boats at that place.

IT was rumored at St. Louis, Saturday, that the Northern Line and Keokuk Packet Companies have consolidated, and are going to push the war on the Upper Mississippi this season with renewed vigor. The directors of the Northern Line hold their meeting for the election of officers on Wednesday, when the rumor will either be confirmed or proved groundless.

THE planters and merchants along the Tallahatchie river have determined to build a steamboat, owned by a joint stock company, they owning a controlling interest in the stock. They contemplate that the boats running in that trade charge them exorbitant freights and a considerable portion of the year they run irregularly, and then only to Greenwood, and there connect with other boats. They want a small boat that will make regular trips from Sharkey's Landing to Vicksburg. Three thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and the remainder can easily be made up.

THE Vicksburg *Times* says:

From the books of the several boats in the Parisott line we glean the facts that the steamer Belle Yazoo, Lucy Kern and Big Sunflower, composing said line, leave a sum aggregating $9,964 in our city weekly, or $39,840 monthly; and this extra of their stores, which item we are not in possession of. This sum is accounted for as follows:

The average orders of the Belle Yazoo and Lucy Kern is $1,600 per trip each, and the Sunflower $800, aggregating for orders, in the four trips (the Belle making two trips a week, $6,920. The crews of the Belle and Lucy receive $400, and that of the Sunflower $600 per week, aggregating $2,200, every cent of which is spent in our city. For extra labor in unloading, $90 per trip, aggregating $360. The coal bills average $1,200 per week for the three.

These are the many facts with the use and fair of business, but are about the average of the present season. There are many facts other than those pertaining to the business of this line that would be of interest to the commercial reader, but we have as yet been unable to procure them.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., February 10.—The steamer John A. Gilmore, with two barges in tow, while passing through the railroad bridge over the Red river, at the draw on the outer pier. When they found the draw going over, they reversed on the boat for some time, but were finally rescued by the life-boat of the Silver Thorne, commanded by Capt. Wm. Thrush. As the river is running very high the rescue was effected with great peril, and the crew of the Silver Thorne deserve great credit for their gallantry. The Gilmore was considerably damaged and is now being pumped to keep her afloat. She was dashed against the span by the force of the current. The extent of her damage cannot be ascertained at present. The steamboat agents of the Pacific and Atlantic and Western companies crossed the river on this bridge, and were all torn down and cannot get their boats over to-day. It will also seriously interfere with the Memphis and Louisville Railroad as at the present stage of the river the transfer of passengers will be attended with much risk.

Another Coal Elsc.

Notwithstanding the disasters to the coal fleet, the coal men are again at work, the same as if nothing had happened. The boats noted below are getting ready, and to-day the majority of them will be on their way to the lower cities. The balance, together with others, will follow:

CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Coal B.	Barges.	Bush.
Alex McDonald	8	8	88,000
Steamboat	12	13	135,000
Total	20	21	223,000

LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Coal B.	Barges, &c.	Bush.
Diamond		12 & 2 f.	150,000
Grand Lake	6	6 b. & 2 b.	150,000
A. L. Shotwell	7	5	140,000
Acorn	4	2 f. b.	120,000
Fairchild		5	150,000
Fairless		2 of coke.	45,000
Panther	8		150,000
John Tippold	6		180,000
Reindeer	9		100,000
Evan Williams	2	4	90,000
A. J. Baker	5	2	120,000
George Lysle	10	2 f. b.	220,000
Hawk	3	1 b.	90,000
Fair Play	3	2	98,000
Total	69	51	1,769,000

FOR MEMPHIS.

Towboats.	Coal B.	Barges, &c.	Bush.
Coal City	3	10 & 3 f. b.	150,000
Niagara	3	10 & 1 f. b.	115,000
Total	3	24	265,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Towboats.	Coal B.	Barges, &c.	Bush.
For Cincinnati	2	20	20	223,000
For Louisville	13	69	51	1,769,000
For Memphis	2	3	24	265,000
For Nashville	17	72	95	2,257,000

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.—Mellon Bros, 1 car lumber; A. Guckenheimer & Bro, 1 do staves; Dalton & Co, 1 horse and wagon; J. Wainwright & Co, 1 car barley, 21 sks do; J. J. Pettis & Co, 5 sks do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car hay, 1 do flour, 100 bbls do; Lynch & Smith, 29 sks rags; W. Sumner & Co, 1 s machine; Voigt, Bro & Co, 1 bdl 2 sqrs iron; Fleming & Co, 1 bdl do do; J. A Dilworth & Co, 94 kegs nails, 200 bxs cheese; J. W. Speer & Co, 1 barrel yeast, 1 do whisky; Wm. Metz, 10 bundles paper; Phillip Hamberger, 4 carrots whisky 118 bbls do; Hubbard, J. & R, 138 bbls bamlies; S. M. Wells & Co, 1 car flour, 196 sks corn; W. J. Meek, 1 car 8 bbls do; Hays & Bro, 1 do do; C. Kleber & Co, 1 do do; J. P. Shunick, 3 cars staves; Logan & Gregg, 7 cases hats; Thomas, Jr., Bro & Co, 1 do do; C. Algeo, 1 feather; Wm. Metz & Co, 23 kgs rivets, 4 coils do, 3 bdls wire; Mills & Co, 1 do do; Jones & Laughlins, 1 do do; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 1 engine; J. Porterfield, 18 cases brooms; McCullough & Co, 1 car lumber; Lyon & Shorb, 1 do do; Wm. Metz, 1 do do; D. Dickerson, 16 sks feed; Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls flour, 2 bbls cider; Wright & Co, 1 car lumber; C. Jones, 10 bbls flour; A. & D. Chambers, 36 bbls broken glass; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car hay, 1 do flour, 100 bbls do; W. H. Martin, 1 car shingles; Jas Duffy, 198 feet gas pipe; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car hay, 1 do flour, 100 bbls do; Henry Reefer, 16 bags clover seed, 1 car 10 bbls flour, 2 do do; Chas. Bubbs, 5 bbls cider; Rodgers, Dilworth & Co, 22 kgs rivets, 4 coils do, 3 bdls wire; Mills & Co, 1 car 200 bbls flour; Jas Dickey, 2 bags nails; J. J. Pettit, 2 sacks do; Jas Dickey, 2 bags nails; J. J. Pettit, 2 sacks do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car hay, 1 do flour, 100 bbls do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Smith Side P M Co, 1 car lumber; M C McEwan, 1 do do; Rogers, Laughlin & Co, 2 do do bbls; Dunbar & Co, 1 do do; Cannage, K & Co, 1 do do; Keand, D & Co, 1 do do; Cannage, K & Co, 1 do do; Lloyd & Co, 1 do do; Veiz, M & Co, 20 bbls onions, 4 bbls beans, 2 do do; Jas Duffy, 5 bbls do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 75 barrels and 11 kgs seed; Wm Frank & Son, 11 bbls glass; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car hay, 1 do flour, 100 bbls do; R Hardy & co, 1 bbl f wire; Beckert & G, 29 bales hay; Hussey, Wells & Co, 45 bags do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car hay, 1 do flour, 100 bbls do; Jas Graham, 281 do do; Wm. Craig, 5 bbls crockery ware; A & O Leary, 2 crates earthenware, 9 D do do, 20 bbls staves; John Ross, 210 sacks oats; S F Hays, 1 car hay; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 do do

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Carlist Insurrection—Amnesty Proclamation to be Published.

MADRID, February 18.—On Thursday will be published a proclamation of amnesty to the Carlists now in insurrection in the northern provinces, if they will, within two weeks, submit to that authority, and if the insurgents decline, they will be energetically pursued.

The Spanish journals express surprise that Don Carlos is suffered by the French authorities to remain so near the Spanish frontier.

The debate on the Porto Rico reforms continues to-day in the Assembly. Senor Orense has declined the Ambassadorship at Paris.

Reported Opposition to the New Order of Republicanism in Spain.

LONDON, February 19.—It is rumored that some of the great powers have intimated to the Spanish government that they will oppose the formation of a federal Republic. Austria will recognize the Republic of Spain as soon as officially notified of its definitive establishment. The Spanish Minister at Vienna has resigned, but it is believed he will be reappointed.

France and Germany Getting on Well.

PARIS, February 18.—The negotiations between France and Germany are proceeding satisfactorily. The extreme Left of the Assembly have abandoned the idea of sending a congratulatory address to the Republic of Spain.

The Russian Expedition to Khiva.

BERLIN, February 18.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *North German Gazette* says that the expeditionary force to Khiva will not exceed 7,000 men.

Explosion in a Coal Mine—Thirty or Forty Miners Killed.

LONDON, February 18.—The Brazilian agents here have taken steps to suspend emigration to Brazil until the investigation into the alleged sufferings of emigrants is concluded.

An explosion occurred to-day in a coal mine at "Pain o' the Hill," Staffordshire, while the men were at work. Between thirty and forty miners are reported killed. A fire within broke out after the explosion was with difficulty extinguished to-night. No bodies have yet been recovered.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 18.—The steamers City of London, Cuba, Prussian, Canada and Weser have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 18.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 92¾@⅞. American securities—5-20s of '62, 93¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 93¾; new do, 90¾; Erie Railway, 18¾. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is ¾ per cent. lower than the bank rate. Linseed oil, £29 10s. Turpentine 40s.

PARIS, February 18.—Rentes 55 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—Cotton steady; quoted uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were American and 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average 12s 10d@12s 10½; club 12s 4d@12s 6d; red western 10s 10d@11s 2d; red spring 10s 6d@10s 8d. Flour 20s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Pease 39s. Pork, Chicago pork 80s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 70,000 quarters, of which 58,000 quarters were American. Receipts of corn for the past three days 36,000 quarters, of which 32,000 quarters were American. Tares and fairies at Mansion House firm, with an upward tendency.

ANTWERP, February 18.—Refined petroleum 48¾ francs.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Secret Ballot Amendment Further Discussed and Voted Down.

In the Constitutional Convention, Monday, after some preliminary business, the discussion of the secret ballot amendment was resumed in Committee of the Whole, Judge Lawrence in the chair.

Mr. Hay (Allegheny) thought that the ballot-box should be protected more effectually than it is now, and favored the section.

Mr. McAllister (Center) felt that it was required of this Convention, and so esteemed by those who sent the members to this hall, that new guards should be thrown around the elective franchise to preserve it from frauds. Gentlemen had frankly confessed on this floor and elsewhere that "repeaters" were in large cities go round from poll to poll, committing outrages at the ballot-box, and thus defeating and even thwarting the aims and desires of all who desire to have honest elections and elect honest men to offices. The section urged here should be adopted as reported by the committee, as the only one which would remedy the evils now existing.

Mr. Collins (Fayette) opposed the proposition, and believed that all that the protection of the mechanics, laboring men and manufacturers demanded, this secret ballot should be embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. De France (Mercer) thought that there would come a time when the question of the secret ballot was vital as this to the welfare of the State. The section which had received the careful attention of the committee for months was the result of much thought, and it was a step in the right direction. It would not

Mr. Bigler (Venango) believed that of the 750,000 voters in Pennsylvania there were 500,000 at least who would say that we have a system now which is satisfactory to us. Instead of adding restrictions at elections, let her people take the matter into their own hands. He would not say but the time will not for ever when for "repeaters" and "ballot-stuffers" lamp posts and strong hemp would be required.

Judge Walker (Dauphin) would support the section. No doubt the gentlemen of the committee were honest in their convictions, but this question arises, are they more honest than those who oppose their report. He thought that they and their supporters were honest in their position in the matter of this amendment. He had no objection, and never had, to the ballot-box, but what he felt was that if votes were thus met in every community who did not want to vote as he asked why they would vote for. To those men the secret ballot was a protection. He contended the flippant assertions of gentlemen from Philadelphia, that the secret ballot had proved a failure in this government. Was it a failure in the city from which they came? There any portion of any country in the wide world where many more rights are better protected than in those New England States? Was it a failure in Rhode Island? Was it a failure on Plymouth Rock, those colonies, and now commonwealths, had never been cursed with the ballot failure with them? No! And when gentlemen assert it, they purposely ignore the record and utter a libel. Not instead of a failure, the ballot had been a triumph in the New England states. He favored, therefore, the present section, and hoped that the section would be promptly voted down.

Mr. Gowen (Philadelphia) wanted the delegates from this country to understand that there were great frauds committed in this city, and claimed that there were several thousand citizens more than existed in the Census and Assessors' rolls, and could check these frauds. At the last election they arrested a "repeater" and he was fined, committed and then pardoned. The "reformers" have done all they can to purify the ballot, and, having failed, they want to people of the State to come to their aid and help them.

A number of amendments were proposed to the amendment of Mr. Hay, and were voted down, as was also the section.

On motion the committee rose, with leave to sit again.

French Metal Casting.

It is well known that, in the ordinary process of casting metals, the air inclosed in the interstices of the mould is driven out by the metal at the moment when the metal enters, forms between the casting and the mould a very thin envelope, which prevents the metal from taking the exact form of the mould, and which occasions air holes and other defects—an inconvenience particularly felt in works of artetc.

The remedy for this is a process, recently brought forward in France, based upon the employment of a vacuum. At the moment of casting, the mould is placed in communication with an air pump, in such a manner that the air is drawn from the mould through the pores of the metal of which it is made. The interior surface of the mould is, therefore, covered with a substance sufficiently porous to allow the air to pass, yet of ample resistance to guarantee perfection in the form of the object cast, whatever the article may be.

The material employed in this process varies with the nature of the metal from which the object is to be cast. Thus, in the case of those metals which are very easily fused, such as tyrometal, the object is first plaster, well dried. For harder metals, such as bronze, the plan is to use plaster mixed in about equal proportions with plumbago, alum and other substances of a similar nature, the mixture having been previously dried in the most thorough manner, in order to drive off all the water from the plaster. For more refractory metals, such as cast-iron and steel, the mould is simply covered with plumbago, or some analagous material.

The total number of hogs handled by Chicago packers during the present slaughtering season is 1,236,378, against 1,113,957 last season.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—River thirty-nine feet and rising. Arrived—Keystone State, Memphis; the townboats Lake Erie and Grant, with coal, from Pittsburgh; Arizona, Cincinnati. Weather cloudy; thermometer 56 at seven.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 18.—The river has fallen three inches since morning and falling slowly, with fifteen feet six inches in the canal and thirteen feet and seven-tenths in the falls. Weather cold spitty-like. Mercury thirty-five. Business active. Fears are entertained that the steamers Arrived, of Hobbs and Allston, Pomeroy; Sam Roberts, Pittsburgh; Farmer, New Orleans; Wm. Cowan, Cairo; Cashier, St. Louis; H. Brown, Cumberland river. Departed—Mary Miller, Arkansas river; Commonwealth, Alone Brown, New Orleans; Dictator, W. H. Brown and Kanawha, Pittsburgh; Alice, Memphis; the Warren is expected from Cincinnati night.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—Arrived—Babcock, Cairo; City of Alton, Alton; Ben Franklin, Hickory, Pittsburgh; Esperanza, Red River. The rise here yesterday and the day before was six feet. To-day it fell about three feet. Cairo and Memphis and points above started to-day, and will soon be here, but no danger is apprehended. Weather clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 18.—Generally clear and quite warm to-day, but a heavy rain and thunder storm to-night. The river is rising rapidly. Arrived—St. Joe, St. Louis; Leonard Lake, Pittsburgh; Cleburn, White river; Ajax and barges, Glenboro, Ikon, Mitchell, Indiana and Stone River, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Jasper, Northwestern and City of Helena, St. Louis; City of Alton, New Orleans.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., February 18.—River still rising rapidly, with eleven feet two inches. Arrived—John Hooper, Memphis; rafting. Departed—Colossal, New Orleans; Ashland, Ft. Smith.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 18.—Down—Belle of Shreveport and Natchez. No up to-day. Maude, up to-

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—Arrived—Charles Bodmann, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, Louisville. Cleared—Chas. Greenwell, Cincinnati; Jas. Howard, St. Louis. Cloudy and warm.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 18.—Cattle—Receipts 1,767 head; market fairly active for all grades; prices steady and firm for shipping and fair steers at $4 50@5 10; good to prime $5 25@5 75; fair to good Texans $4 00@4 50. Hogs—Receipts 1,776 head; shipments 1,776 head; market active at a decline of 5@10c; sales at $3 25@3 50; packers at $4 25@4 50; shippers $4 30@4 65, closing quiet.

The Mayor's Accounts.

Last night, the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Mayor for the past fiscal year, met in the Controller's office, John W. Riddell, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Snodgrass, Assistant Controller, testified that the Mayor had "not made report monthly under oath or affirmation," to the Controller, of all fines and forfeitures by him imposed or collected.

City Assessor Phelps, of the Treasury Department, corroborated the statement of Mr. Snodgrass, and this point was dismissed.

An opinion was read from Mr. Bigelow, City Solicitor, setting forth that the Mayor was required to "pay over" as well as report monthly the fines and forfeitures collected by him, instead of quarterly as has been the custom. The opinion was received and approved, after which the meeting adjourned.

Serious Railroad Accident.

Collision of Detatched Parts of a Train on the Pennsylvania Central.

Two Passengers Killed and a Number Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18, 1873.

The Pacific express west, which left here at 11:40 last night, met with a serious accident twelve miles out. The coupling breaking, the train became divided, and while the front portion was brought to a stand still as quickly as possible, the rear portion, consisting of two passenger and two sleeping cars, approached at full speed, and collided with great force, wrecking the entire train. James Floyd, who leaped from a car before the crash came, was instantly killed. Another passenger, John Hamilton, of Philadelphia, was fatally injured, having both legs cut off. Two other passengers, including several members of the Legislature, were more or less injured. The cars were closely crowded, and as every one, with the locomotive, was disabled, the marvel is that more were passengers not killed or injured. Gen. Sheridan was on the train.

COLD AND WHISKY.

Two Men Perish from the Effects of Whisky and the Severe Weather in Tioga County, Pa.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* of Monday says:

Yet another human life is to be added to the already fearfully extended list of the victims of intemperance. Another unprepared soul has been hurried to the presence of its maker, and a widow and orphans are left to mourn over the death of a husband and father whom death has released from the bondage of the alcoholic fiend. On Thursday evening last Peter Gaylor, a man of about forty-five years of age, married, and the father of several children, left Liberty, Tioga county, where his family resides, on his way towards Salladesburg. It is reported that he had been drinking a little, and had with him a bottle filled with whisky. He was observed on Thursday night at the Summit, on the Larry's Creek plank road, but from appearances was not intoxicated. The last seen of him alive he was walking down the road toward Salladesburg. Nothing further was heard of him until Friday morning, when two men, who were hauling on the plank road, discovered his body frozen stiff. His coat was off, and his hand clutched the bottle which still contained whisky. Mr. John Swartz, of Salladesburg, one of the persons who discovered him, removed the body on his sled to the house where he was cared for, and a jury was summoned by Squire Wood, of White Pine, who held an inquest on the remains. The jury found that the deceased, Peter Gaylor, came to his death from the results of intoxication and exposure to the inclement weather, and that his death was solely due to the causes mentioned in the verdict. Deceased left a family in destitute circumstances